

REMARKS

Claims 1-25 remain in the present application. Claims 1 and 18 are independent. Claims 1-7, 9 and 14-25 have been amended to make them more readable and clear.

Example Embodiment of the Present Invention

To aid the Examiner's understanding of the present invention, an example embodiment of the present invention will be briefly described.

In an example embodiment of the present invention as disclosed, *inter alia*, on page 2 of the specification, Fig. 1A and Fig. 2, a method defines on step S100 a characteristic composite fingerprint for a subscriber station 26 associated with the operation of the subscriber station 26 in its authorized coverage area 36. A composite fingerprint refers to a statistical compilation of detected signal characteristics of a receive signal received from the subscriber station 26. A characteristic composite fingerprint refers to a composite fingerprint associated with the subscriber station 26 transmitting within an authorized coverage area 36 or another known area. An authorized coverage area 36 is a coverage area where communications service is intentionally provided to a particular subscriber station 26. In contrast, a restricted coverage area 38 is a coverage area where communication service to a particular mobile subscriber station 26 is prohibited or limited. An operational area monitor 12 monitors in step S102 an operational composite fingerprint for the mobile subscriber station 26. The operational composite fingerprint refers to a composite fingerprint that is determined while the mobile subscriber station 26 is active, regardless of whether the mobile subscriber station 26 is located in the authorized coverage area 36 or the restricted coverage area 38. The monitor 12 or another network element compares in step S104 the

operational composite fingerprint to the characteristic composite fingerprint to determine if the mobile subscriber station 26 is operating within the authorized coverage area 36 or the restricted coverage area 38.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 2, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Ploeg et al. (U.S. Patent 5,711,000). Applicants respectfully traverse.

With regard to claim 1, Applicants assert that Ploeg et al. fail to disclose comparing the operational composite fingerprint to a characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station to determine if the mobile subscriber station is operating within the authorized area; the characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with the authorized area as recited in claim 1. Ploeg et al., is directed to a Topology verification process for controlling a personal communication services system. Ploeg et al. disclose a system which includes a plurality of cordless fixed parts (e.g., base stations, Col. 1, lines 27 and 28). The process includes mapping the spatial relationships of the base stations utilizing Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) vectors resulting from test signals transmitted between the base stations, to establish the topology of the system. The mapping process is repeated after any disruption of power to the system, and the topology results are compared. Any significant change in the topology results, would be highly indicative of a potential change in the geographic area of operation of the system, and can be used to initiate disablement of the system operation. However, Ploeg et al. primarily is concerned with base station signals and does not disclose determining if a mobile subscriber station is operating within an authorized area. Therefore, Ploeg et al. cannot disclose or suggest

comparing the operational composite fingerprint to a characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station to determine if the mobile subscriber station is operating within the authorized area; the characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with the authorized area as recited in claim 1. Based on the foregoing, Applicants assert that each and every element of the claimed invention is not disclosed by Ploeg et al.

With regard to independent claim 18, claim 18 includes similar limitations to claim 1 and is allowable for at least the reasons stated above for independent claim 1.

With regard to claims 2 and 19, Applicants assert that they are allowable at least because they each depend from at least one of independent claims 1 and 18 which are allowable. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the art grounds of rejection.

Claims 1, 2, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Barrere et al. (US Patent 5,715,518). Applicants respectfully traverse.

With regard to claim 1, Applicants assert that Barrere et al. fail to disclose comparing the operational composite fingerprint to a characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station to determine if the mobile subscriber station is operating within the authorized area of the mobile subscriber station; the characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with the authorized area. Barrere et al., instead, disclose a system for the identification of an individual transmitter operating in an environment containing a plurality of similar transmitters as either an authentic transmitter or an unauthorized transmitter. The system establishes a reference fingerprint by collecting and storing a plurality of response waveforms designated as reference waveforms for

the authentic transmitter. The system can utilize the stored reference data associated with the authentic transmitter to authenticate an individual transmitter which transmits identification data identifying it as the authentic transmitter (Col. 2, line 42 - Col. 3, line 10). Generally, Barrere et al. discloses how to authenticate one transmitter out of many. However, Barrere et al. does not disclose a characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with an authorized area of a mobile subscriber station.

The Examiner suggests in the Response to Arguments section, page 8, of the Office Action while discussing establishing a reference fingerprint and comparing it with current transmitted waveforms that, "This subsequently determines if the subscriber station is an authenticated station, thus operating in an authorized area of the subscriber station". Applicants submit that authentication is not the same as authorization nor does one necessarily follow from the other. Applicants assert that just because an entity is authenticated, the entity is not necessarily authorized as suggested by the Examiner. In a rudimentary example, if one is pulled over driving a car and presents authentic ID, this doesn't mean that the entity is authorized to drive a car.

Therefore, Barrere et al. cannot disclose or suggest comparing the operational composite fingerprint to the characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station to determine if the mobile subscriber station is operating within the authorized area of the mobile subscriber station; the characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with the authorized area as recited in claim 1. Based on the foregoing, Applicants assert that each and every element of the claimed invention is not disclosed by Barrere et al.

With regard to independent claim 18, claim 18 includes similar limitations to claim 1 and is allowable for at least the reasons stated above for independent claim 1.

With regard to claims 2 and 19, Applicants assert that they are allowable at least because they depend from one of claims 1 and 18. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the art grounds of rejection.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hilsenrath et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,026,304). Applicants respectfully traverse.

With regard to independent claim 1, Applicants assert that Hilsenrath et al. fails to disclose comparing an operational composite fingerprint to a characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station to determine if the mobile subscriber station is operating within the authorized area of the mobile subscriber station; the characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with the authorized area. Hilsenrath et al. instead is directed to radio transmitter location finding for wireless communication network services and management. Hilsenrath et al. disclose determining a signal signature and comparing the signature to a database of calibrated signal signatures and corresponding locations. In one aspect of the system of Hilsenrath et al., the database of calibrated signal signatures and corresponding locations is generated by a calibration procedure in which GPS location data of a calibration mobile is associated with the signal signature of the calibration's mobile. By searching such a database, a location whose calibrated signature best matches the measured signature of a subscriber mobile station is selected as the most likely location. In this manner, the location of the transmitter can be accurately determined from a signal received at a single base station, even in a severe multipath environment (Col. 4, lines 55-67). However, Hilsenrath et al. do not disclose a characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with an

authorized area of a mobile subscriber station. Therefore, Hilsenrath et al. cannot disclose or suggest comparing the operational composite fingerprint to a characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station to determine if the mobile subscriber station is operating within the authorized area of the mobile subscriber station; the characteristic composite fingerprint being associated with the authorized area as recited in claim 1. Based on the foregoing, Applicants assert that claim 1 is not made obvious to one skilled in the art by Hilsenrath et al.

Moreover, the Examiner admits that Hilsenrath et al. is deficient on page 9 of the Office Action by asserting that “the difference between Hilsenrath and the present invention is that Hilsenrath’s characteristic composite fingerprint is generated by a calibration mobile and not the subscriber station as in the present invention. The Examiner then uses what appears to be official notice twice to make up for the shortcomings of the Hilsenrath reference. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner provide references to support the Examiner’s official notice assertions.

Applicants point out that references must be considered as a whole and must suggest the desirability and thus the obviousness of making a combination. This being said, Hilsenrath et al. generally discloses a system for determining a location of a mobile device. A base station determines a signal signature of a mobile transmitter (Col. 4, lines 39-48). The signature is compared to a database of calibrated signal signatures and corresponding locations, and a location whose calibrated signature best matches the measured signature is selected as the most likely mobile location. The database of calibrated signal signatures and corresponding locations is generated by a calibration procedure in which GPS location data of a calibration mobile is associated with the signal signature of the calibration mobile. (Abstract and Col. 4, lines 35-55).

The Examiner suggests that it would have been obvious to use a mobile subscriber station in lieu of the calibration mobile of Hilsenrath et al. However, to do as the Examiner suggests would require each subscriber mobile transmitter in a system to go through the calibration process disclosed by Hilsenrath et al. In the calibration process of Hilsenrath et al., a GPS receiver, computer, and phone are placed in a vehicle which moves to various locations throughout a base station service area. At each location, a base station determines the signal signature for that location and associates the signature with the GPS location transmitted from the mobile transmitter (Col. 9, lines 17-23). The Examiner suggests, using official notice, that a mobile phone incorporating a computer and GPS element would be obvious from the Hilsenrath reference. The Examiner states that “the GPS receiver and computer function can easily be incorporated into the subscriber station as the computer is only used to transmit the GPS data to the phone”. However, Hilsenrath further states that a memory device 152 is accessible by processor 150 and is used to store signal signature calibration data, location data, geographical map data, and/or other data as required (Col. 12, lines 20-25). Applicants submit that there is no motivation to have a mobile phone that includes a necessary memory device as indicated by Hilsenrath et al. that stores signal signature calibration data, location data, geographical map data, and/or other data as required as indicated by Hilsenrath et al.

Applicants assert that no one skilled in the art at the time of the Applicants’ invention would recognize the calibrating of many subscriber mobile transmitters in a cellular system using the procedure described above as a preservation of system resources – quite the opposite is true. This being said, there is no motivation for one skilled in the art to use a subscriber mobile transmitter in lieu of the calibration mobile in the system of Hilsenrath et al.

Based on the foregoing, Applicants assert that Hilsenrath et al. does not disclose or suggest comparing an operational composite fingerprint to a characteristic composite fingerprint of the mobile subscriber station as recited in claim 1. Claim 1 is not rendered obvious to one skilled in the art by Hilsenrath et al.

Claims 2 and 3 are allowable at least because they depend from independent claim 1 . Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the art grounds of rejection.

Claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hilsenrath et al. Applicants respectfully traverse.

With regard to independent claim 18, claim 18 includes similar limitations to claim 1 and is allowable for at least the reasons stated above for independent claim 1.

Applicants assert that Claims 19-22 are allowable at least because they depend from claim 18. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the art grounds of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants note with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 4-17 and 23-25 are allowable. Applicants have not put claims 4-17 and 23-25 into independent form because they depend form one of claims 1 and 18 which Applicants assert are allowable.

CONCLUSION

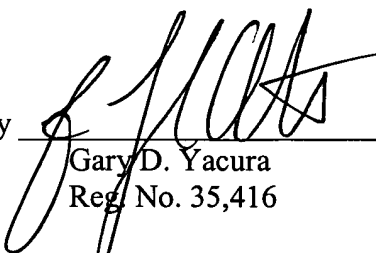
It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the pending Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested.

In the event that any matters remain at issue in the application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (703) 668-8000 in the Northern Virginia area, for the purpose of a telephonic interview.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-0750 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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